TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1884.

Amssements Today Bijon Opera House—La Vis. 1 P H. Cast o The Herry War 1 P H. Comedy Theater Fick's Bai Boy. SP. N. Daty'n Theater of Letter Nights FP. M. Eden Munes—Cocert, Sc. 2 and SP. M. rand fip ra House-Pique & P. M. Crand (Ip ra Mouse-Pique 8 P. M.

Most r & Minite Mail-Jugeling, &c. 8 P. M.

Most r & Minite Mail-Jugeling, &c. 8 P. M.

Modison Square Garden-Circus 2 and 5 P. M.

Modison Square Theater-Alpine Roses. 636 F. M.

M. w Park Theater-H r Sacrifice 1 P. M.

Milita's Garden-Prits to Iroland. 8 P. M. Planter Continue - Pris to red ad. 2 F. M.

Planter Theatre—He had about Rothing 2 F. M.

Star Theatre—Heth Ada About Rothing 2 F. M.

Shaita heatre—Schulzwandlad F. V. S.

Theatre Commigne Cordeliate Appresion. 2 rad 2 F. M.

Ton: Panter's heatr.—the Neichber Next Door. 2 and 3 Unio: Square Theater-Separation. F.P. M. Wallach's Theater-Lady Clare. S.P. M. Ed Av. Theater-For Congress. S.P. M. 84h Av. h-atro-Connaion, FP M. 84th - t. | hentre-Hamlet FP M

Subscription by Mail-Post Pard. AILY, Per Month..... BUNDAY, Per Year. 1 CO DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year. 1 CO WARELY, Per Year. 1 CO THE BUN, New York City.

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Adv riisements for THE WEEKLY SUR, isand to-nurrow morning, must be handed t this evening before six o'clock.

Reform by Riot and Reform by Law.

We are amazed to notice a disposition on the part of some newspapers which are usually wise and temperate in their counsel and always sincere in the expression of their opinions, to justify the recent riotous outbreak at Cincinnatias essential to an adequate

reform in the administration of justice there. They do not state the proposition quite as squarely and directly as this, but their remarks distinctly indicate that such is the view which they entertain.

When, for example, our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, ventures to think that the result of the riot may be worth even more than it cost, and declares, furthermore, that "the violation of law in order to get justice done is a very different thing from violation of law with an evil intent," it goes far toward justifying or excusing the depiorable uprising which has destroyed scores of innocent lives and disgraced a great city.

There is no occasion now to discuss the question whether circumstances may not ever arise under which the people may rightly have recourse to measures of violence in of things, for example, as led the French der that justice shall be dono-such a state populace to attack the Bastile. It is enough to know in the present case that no such exigency really existed in Cincinnati. Nobody will pretend that it is right to resort to violent means to effect a reform so long as any eable methods are available and remain untried, and we undertake to say that every reform which the people of Cincinnati de mand could have been and can be brought about lawfully and without any disturbance whatever of the public peace. All that is desired or is desirable could have been accomplished without the loss of a life or the destruction of a dollar's worth of property.

What was it that the citizens of Cincinnati wanted? They wanted the methods of administering justice in that city so improved that criminals should not escape due punish ment for their crimes. But who established the methods that have proved to be faulty? The people themselves, through their reprecentatives in the Legislature. The voters of a State make the Constitution and the laws under which the inhabitants live, and they carrehange either or both. Cincinnati found and iniquitous in their operation and prac tical results as to be unbearable any longer. Can anybody believe that if the intelligent public opinion of that city, sustained by the mited and vigorous voice of the press, had demanded a suitable change in those laws the domand would have been disre garded by the legislative power? We think

The argument that the end justilles the means is not available in defence of the Cinsinnati riot, even if we concede that cases may arise in which it is admissible, for here it is plain that other means, wholly unob ionable, would have answered the purpose much better. It would have been tim gh for the indignant citizens to try re form by rlot when all attempts to secure reform by law had failed.

But they would not have failed. The experience of New York has more than once constrated the possibility and efficacy of seable reform in the case of great public se and there is no good reason why Ohio should not do as well in this respect as New York.

The United States and Peru.

It appears that in the last week of Feb Peruvian and Chilian Governments by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain. France, Italy, Belgium, gnd Holland pro testing against a stipulation of the projected treaty, by which Chill was to acquire Tarawithout assuming the debts due to Peru's foreign creditors and secured by a mortgage on the natural resources of that province. This protest did not prevent the tutional Congress of Peru from

aptly ratifying the agreement made by Gen. IGLESIAS, and on Friday last there was formal exchange of treaties between the two powers concerned.

That this attempt of European States t wrest from Chill the sole available compenation for her losses and risks in war has proved a flasco, is due partly to the fact that seither France nor England had any real ination of entering upon a contest with Chili in the interest of foreign bondholders; that ort of demonstration having been judiciousy confined, since the disastrous result of the dexican experiment, to helpless communities in Africa and Asia. It is possible, however, that some weight might have been attached at Lima, though not at Santiago, to the implied threat of ulterior measureswithout such an implication the note would, of course, be laughed at-but for the wise and firm refusal of our State Department to enance the interference of foreign pow ers on any pretext with an American quarrel. othing could be plainer and more emphatic than the position taken by our Government on this point, evinced as it was by the summary recall of Minister Partridge, who had taken part in a similar scheme of interposi-

tion on a previous occasion. We are all, of course, familiar with the ous ground on which, according to Peru's European creditors, Chili should be made either to forego her claim to territorial indomnity, or else to assume a large share of the Peruvian debt A considerable portion of the money borrowed by the Lima Govern-

ment, instead of depending, like our certifi-cates of Federal indebtedness, on the collec-tive revenues of the State for the payment f interest and principal, was specially guaranteed by a lien on the nitrates and guanos or, in other words, upon everything of any value, in Tarapaca. Now, if a device of this kind is an effectual bar to territorial dismemberment on the American continent, if by affixing a fiscal plaster of the form described a bankrupt country like Peru can injure and defy its neighbors with absolute mpunity, this clever method of insuring the national soil ought to be at once enforced on the European continent. Let all the heavily ndebted States-France, Russia, Austria, and Italy-which, should they ever be defeated in war by Germany or by one another, would be apt to lose a slice of their territory, take the precaution to guarantee their new loans by mortgages on their frontier provinces. Then, provided BISMARCK would consent to acknowledge the validity of those artful instruments as constituting an impenetrable wall against German expansion, we might expect to see a prompt and general disarmament of Europe. What a triumph it would be for the industrial over the military ystem, if a lawyer's trick and the scratch of banker's pen could render the waste of energy and capital involved in the mainte

We observe, however, that Prince Bis MARCE did not permit the representative of the German empire to join in the remonstrance offered by some other European powers against the cession of Tarapaca, uness the cession should be coupled with the assumption by Chili of all the Peruvian debt adroitly laid upon that province. It is likely, therefore, that some time will clapse before the German Chancellor will signify a willing res to sanction the adoption of like ingenious methods of territorial insurance by his European neighbors. That a lien taken at his own risk by a bondholder is good despite the ntervention of a cis major represented by onquest, is a theory that BISMARCK may not be averse to seeing applied in Egypt and even Turkey, but he would smile at a proposal to robby such a doctrine the German

nance of standing armies entirely superflu

empire of the spoils of future victory. The attitude assumed by our State Department toward the protest conveyed in the oint note was consistent with the most dignified traditions of the Government. By de clining to take any part in the movement Mr FRELINGHUYSEN has evinced displeasureand our people would have forgiven him if he had expressed resentment—at an insolent attempt to apply to American republics principles that have only been enforced on weak Mohammedan countries, and that nobody would dream of imposing on European combatants. When we remember that we drove out of our neighbor commonwealth the French investors in Mexican scrip, and left them without any chance of recoupment, we have but little pity for Peruvian bondholders, who have merely lost in Tarapaca a part of

The City of the Future.

their security.

Speaking of Brooklyn, Mr. BEECHER said on Sunday: "This is the one city of the future on this continent." The assertion is a broad one, but there is much to justify it, if what he meant was that Brooklyn is destined to become a city of the first rank so far as population goes.

Its increase in population since 1840 has

been more like that of a new town of the West than of a community which in the early part of the century already had a consider able number of inhabitants. In the decade between 1870 and 1880 it made a gain of a little over 43 per cent, while in the same period the population of New York increased only 28 per cent. No doubt Brooklyn is gaining on New York, and is giving us a close chase. Its progress, too, is likely to be even greater in the future than it has been during the last quarter of a century, for it is to have transit facilities befitting a modern city of its size, and its rallway communicapaturally h made more adequate to the needs of so vast a community. It is also outgrowing the village character which has distinguished its society, despite its nearness to cosmopolitan New York and its rank as the third city in size in the Union.

The prediction that five years hence the population of Brooklyn will be a million is rather more than we have a right to expect to find verified. The census of 1890, however, may then disclose that number of people, for a city which has grown so rapidly in the past, notwithstanding the obstacles with which Brooklyn has had to contend, may take a great leap ahead when rapid ransit overcomes those disadvantages.

It is altogether probable that before the and of the century Brooklyn, stretching further down Long Island, will compel Philadelphia to endure the humiliation of droppfng, as respects population, to the third place among our cities. For, like Philadelphia, Brooklyn can extend indefinitely over the flat lands of the country about, which can be made ready at comparatively small expense for the occupancy of a vast population. It is also favorably situated for the expansion of its manufacturing industries, which it will undoubtedly develop when it recognizes more fully the fact that it is a great city and has the necessities of such a ommunity.

It is fortunate for New York that it can thus expand laterally, for growth to the northward is beset with many difficulties The cost of improvements is less in Brooklyn than in the annexed wards, and already the longitudinal travel on Manhattan Island is so great that the elevated railroads have almost reached the limits of their carrying eapacity. To accommodate the population at present in New York we need more facili-

ties for rapid transit. There are wards in the greater town where the population is more dense than in even the oldest and most crowded of the European capitals; and the tenement house problem of New York is one which baffles the efforts of those who have given the most attentive study to its solution. Of necessity, the comfort and health of so vast and so rapidly increasing a community as ours must suffer unless convenient homes can be found else where than on the narrow island of Manhattan, or even in Westchester. Across the East River, on Long Island, there is room enough for the overflow; it only needs that

the means of communication be sufficient. On those broad plains there is no necessity for raising narrow tenement houses high up into the air, to utilize to the utmost a limited area, and make profitable land which commands a great price. The advantages which the laboring population of Philadelphia enjoy can be enjoyed also by the workers of New York when the means of communication with Brooklyn are what they ought to be-when that city invites our overflow with

dequate rapid transit. Instead, therefore, of begrudging Brooklyn its prosperity, or envying its more rapid growth, we are only impatient for the coming of the time when it shall provide the facilities which will make its increase still more rapid. So far as regards population, we are inclined to believe that it is the city of the upon rocks and have to be repaired; while

future, and that the western end of Long Island will be the home of an enormous aggregation of people.

Congress and the Militin. simple and sensible bill for alding the militia of the country is now pending in Congress. Introduced into the Senate by Mr. SEWELL, it passed that body practically without opposition, and duly went to the House,

where meantime a duplicate bill had been introduced by Mr. STRAIT. Other militia measures are also before Congress. Some of them propose a thorough revision of the entire body of statutes on this subject, and three statutes certainly need overhauling, for they contain to this day the provisions of the act of 1792, enrolling every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45; they require each officer to present himself "armed with a sword or hanger and spontoon," or kind of half pike, and they enjoin upon the private that he shall equip himself with this deathdealing apparatus:

"A good musket or firelock, of a bore sufficient fo "A good musket or firelock, of a bore sumicest row balls of the cunticenth part of a point, a sufficient bay-onet and belt, two spare films, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box, therein to contain not less than twenty-frour cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of pewder

Some measures, again, look to procuring the services of army officers as brigade or division staff officers of militia; to enforcing uniformity in organization, arms, equipnent, clothing, drill, and discipline amthe militia of the various States; to establishing or encouraging rifle ranges and summer camps of instruction, and so on.

The Senate bill first takes care that there shall be existing in each State and Territory a proper proportion of active militia, enlisted, organized, and uniformed, to be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation. Whereas now the law limits Pederal aid to providing arms and ammunition, the new act allows the distribution of "other ordnance stores and tents," which last are of great importance in encouraging summer encompments

The Constitution of the United States specially empowers Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia." In accordance with that provision, three-quarters of a century ago, Congress voted \$200,000 annually for this purpose. Extraordinary as it may seem, from the year 1908 until now this same sum has been voted, without the slightest allowance for the enormous increase in the number and the magnitude of the States among which it is apportioned. The SEWELL bill increases the appropriation to \$600,000 annually; and it is obvious that even this falls short of tallying the increase in the arms-bearing popuation, the growth in area, in resources, and in national revenue.

The Governor and the Rioters.

In some quarters there appears to be a disposition to censure Gov. HOADLY for his course in dealing with the Cincinnati rioters. It is said that the Governor was reluctant to

call out the militia. Whatever Gov. HOADLY did, there is one hing which he did not do, and the fact will stand to his everlasting honor. He did not call on the President of the United States to end Federal troops to suppress a local riot. His course in this respect is in marked contrast with the frantic appeals for Federal saistance made during the railroad riots of 1877 by JOHN F. HARTRANFF, the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, and JOHN LEE CARROLL, the Democratic Governor of Maryland.

Who Shall Have the Neck !

One of the most beautiful sheets of water in this or any other country is Long Island Sound, and the picturesque coast of Long Island itself, which is indented by four or five deep bays on its north side, has no more attractive barbor than Oyster Bay, which makes an entering wedge between the townships of Oyster Bay, in Queens county, and Huntington, in Suffolk. The east side of the entrance to the bay is formed by t tory known as Lloyd's Neck; and by some freak of political distribution this promontory, which is connected by a narrow strip of land with the township of Huntington, has been made to form part of the town of Oyster Bay, which lies on the other side across the water. The residents of Lloyd's Neck are now petitioning the Legislature to be cut off from Oyster Bay and turned over to Huntington.

One strong reason for the desired change is that the isthmus which connects the main part of Lloyd's Neck with Long Island is a great plenic ground, and the picuickers. who flock there in daily crowds, worry the phabitants of Lloyd's Neck, and when the residents need a constable they have to go over to Oyster Bay. In order to do this they are forced to drive round the head of the bay to where the constable lives, a distance of fourteen miles, and the roads are not particularly good. They might sail across, but the pienes from which their troubles arise are held in the calm days of summer, when there is no wind, and it is too hot to row. This is a great inconvenience, and although the Oyster Bay constable has never complained, that is acsounted for by the fact that the Lloyd's Neck people never send for him. They ask to be detached from Oyster Bay and made a part of the town of Huntington, so that when they require a constable they need only drive

to that village, a distance of five miles. This is a logical request, and it ought cortainly to be granted. Although it will diminish the extent of Queens county, it will in a similar degree increase the territory of the good old county of Suffolk, and the State of New York will remain just as large as it is now,

It is interesting to learn from the Boston fournal that Governor ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE, a prominent GRANT man who has not yet succeeded in his heart's desire of becoming Secretary of the Navy, is not an ARTHUR man. Observe the logical manner by which the Journal proves that Mr. Buce is not an ARTHUR man: "Mr. Rice is a Republican, and is in favor of sending elecates from Massachusetts who will have sufficient billity to represent the State without instructions."

Does the Journal think, then, an ARTHUR man s not a Republican? How can the Massachusetts delegates represent the State if they don't know what it wants? How are they going to represent anybody but themselves if they have no instructions? And really, isn't Mr. Rick an ARTHUR man after all? The Journal makes us hunger after knowledge of these things.

During the war the city of Washington became a notorious haunt of Brigadier-Generals; now it seems likely to achieve a like celebrity as a resort of navy officers, if the increase noted by Mr. Cox, in a speech the other day, goes on "Lock at the number of these naval officers around Washington city. In the year 1808, of the line there were 25, of staf officers 42, a total of 62. In the year 1870 there were line officers 42, a total of 62. In the year 1870 there were line officers 37, and officers, 46; a total of 183, in 1872 there were 47 line officers and 45 staff officers at total of 191. In 1882 there were 47 line officers and 44 staff officers, a total of 91. In 1882 there were tilline officers and 50 staff officers, at total of 194. Last year, 1883, we had 113 line officers, a total of 194 at the number of officers on daty in Washington city."

This steady increase in the naval population of the capital is not, however, wholly inexplicable. A good many of the vessels are tumbling to pieces, and nobody can go to sea in them: good many others are from time to time run

within the last year over forty have been sold outright. Driven out of the ships, the officers go to Washington,

SUN, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1884.

The investigation by the House Commit tee on Accounts into Kurra's appointment of his nephew as a stenographer has brought out the fact that it has been a custom to allow an appointed to a good position in the service of Congress to remain at home, draw his salary, and hire a substitute at a cheap rate. For in stance, Mr. WALTER E. Topp of Decatur. Ala. was appointed to a \$1,200 position by Door keeper BROWNLOW of the Farty-seventh Congress. Mr. Topp did not set foot in Washing ton after his appointment, but drew his salary and hired Mr. Jamm Hall to do his work during sessions for \$30 a month. Mr. Topp there-fore lived quietly at his Alabama home, and enjoyed an income of about \$1,050 a year. It sooms this practice was quite extensive under the Kripus régime, but it has been abolishe by the officers of the present House.

The Democratic party is in favor of tariff re-

That may be so, but, judging from the recen caucus in Washington, we should say that the Committee on Ways and Means had not found out yet exactly what sort or how much tariff reduction it is that is favored.

OVERHAULING THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposing to Call a Convention to Ame

the Pederul Compact. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Representative fcCold of Iowa has prepared a joint resolution, to be introduced as soon as possible, pro-viding for the appointment by the President of Commission, to consist of 76 persons, two from each State, of different parties, to consider and propose to the States the propriety of calling a Convention by at least two-thirds of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution; the members of the Commission

Constitution; the members of the Commission are to sit not exceeding thirty days. The Convention is to meet on July 4, 1887.

Mr. McCold supports the plan of the proposed convention by pointing to the mexampled growth of the country during the past century, the development of new interests, and the important constitutional questions that have arisen. He says that the science of constitutional government has steadily advanced with this growth in the soveral States, their Constitutions having been amended more easily than the Federal Constitution could be, and many of them by conventions similar to the open now proposed; and that a large number of constitutional amendments have been introduced in Congress, recommended by Presidential measure and urged by the public press.

Among the subjects to which these proposed amendments relate are the Presidential succession, the election of Presidential succession, the election of President and Vice President, the exercise of the veto power, woman suffrage, regulation of trade marks, the establishment of the Federal system of popular education, and the freedom of the civil service from political control.

Mr. McCold says the appointment of the Commission is simply a preliminary step to bring about concerted action by two-thirds of the States.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Proposed Inquiry into Fond Adulteration The Trade Bellar Bill. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- In the House

Mr. Beach of New York, from the Committee or Public Health, reported back a resolution directing that committee to investigate the adulteration of food and drugs. Mr. Browns of Indiana did not think the investigation was within the province of Congress. The States should regulate the matter. Mr. Wait of Consection thought Congress could take more New York said that action by Congress would tend to prevent the manufacture and sale o leomargarine as a substitute for butter. Mr Rengan said all Congress could do was to prohibit the transportation of fraudulent butter from State to State. Mr. Cox said Congress was getting too omnivorous. It was taking it everything, and he objected to these micro

was getting too omnivorous. It was taking in everything, and he objected to these microscopic bills, brought in to get the surplus out of the Treasury. Motion to lay the resolution on the table wastlost, and it was recommitted.

Mr. Bland of Missouri made a speech opposing the Trade Dollar bill, particularly that section of it providing that the trade dollars received at the coinage mints shall be regarded as silver buillion and shall be deducted from the amount of buillion required to be purchased and coined by the act of 1878.

Robert Smalls of South Carolina took the oath of office as Representative to succeed the late E. W.M. Mackey.

The Senate received a communication from the Attorney-General in raply to the resolution asking why he had neglected or refused to transmit information relating to the Star route attorneys. He replied that there had been neither neglect nor refusal; that his clerical force was overwhelmed with work. By working some of the employees after office hours he hoped to be able to furnish a copy of the papers called for within two weeks. He asked again for an increase in his force of elepts.

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported lavorably the bill to provide for the establishment of a forest reservation at the headwaters of the Missouri River and at the headwaters of the Olumbia River.

Mr. Mahone of Virginia introduced a bill providing for a drawback on the taxes paid on expenses of a military expedition to Alaeka.

Mr. Plot of Onnecticut spoke in support of a bill to organize the Patent Office into a septimate department. Under the present system he said it was eight months before an application for a patent could be acted upon.

ne said it was eight months before a don for a patent could be acted upon.

NOT POPULAR IN DANVILLE.

Poor White Track from the North Said to be More Betrated than the Negroes WASHINGTON, March 31.-Charles H. Conrad a tobacco manufacturer and Chairman of a Democrati ward club in Danville, told the Denville investigation

ttee to day that it was a inistake to suppose ther that came to Virginia from the North-men who got the negroes into trouble and then deserted them."

Benator sherman asked if the negrees under any cir cumstances stood any chance of getting their right

comstances atood any chance of getting their right to elect officers in Banville, where they are in a majority? Yes, sir, if they vote with me, "replied venrad, "That's it; if they vote with you," said Mr. sherman, "Yon will never see it as long as you live, nor as long as I has either," said Mr. Sherman, "Yon will never see it as long as you live, nor as long as I has either," said Mr. Sherman, "I had men who own property and are trying to build necessarily wealth, will ever allow the negroes to come in and control that town. You may just set that down as a sure thing."

"It is the deliberate purpose of the property indicers to prevent that I' inquired Mr. Sherman,
"I say it emphatically; but only by tair means,"
"But you have already told us that the majority of those who owned the property will not allow that government to passife out their hands into the engrees' hands, and, worse still, into the hands of this poor white secon."

"Well, we despite the white secun worse time the neurons—worse time the devel."
The witness said that the Democrate felt sure of carrying lost fait, each of the countgation of negroes as Neith Caronna, having a registered Benocratic majority in the county, though not in Danville.

Put Lumber on the Free List. From the Boston Post.

Ex-Gov. English of Connecticut, who is re-ported to be worth \$5,000,000, husbeen largely interested in the lumber business for many years. He was asked if he favored the placing of lumber on the free list. "Most assuredly I do," was his reply. "Maine is stripped of all but her coarse lumber, and New York State is denuded of its hard word supply. Michigan is the only State from which we can obtain a supply of building woods. The South has the woods to be sure. In Arkansa, nota-bly, there is a great supply, but it costs more to get it up here than it would to get it from Canada. Our policy of protecting in this instance has worked to the destrition of our great forcets. The country suffers material in consequence. Unless hunber is put on the free lis what lew woods we have left will be sacrificed and the we shall be at the mercy of the Canadians. It is but the part of wisdom to put lumber on the free list."

From the Utica Observer It is declared that Senator Miller and Alonzo Cornell have formed an alliance for the secret prontion of the interests of Blaine.

Mr. Watterson to Bad Company.

From the Boston Journal. Gon. Raum, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is one of the attorneys for the bonded whickey interest. The other day White of Kentucky called the attention of the House to the fact that representative of the whickey interest were anxive on the floor in he half of that bill, and then Reom left the ilcuse by one door and Henry Watterson by another.

Joe Binckburn's Whiskey Glass. From the Wathington Hatchet.

There is a new waiter in the House res-aurant and yesteriary when Representative Blackburn went down to get his lunch the waiter brought him the bottle and a regulation whiskey glass. Mr. blackburn jured at the waiter and then at the glass, and finally

therted out:

"Don't you know who I am?"

"No. sir," replied the waller.

"No. sir," replied the waller.

"An am a Senator elect from Kentucky," replied the lon. Joe. Hon. Joe.
"From Kentuck" ejaculated the waiter. "Oh, I beg
your pardon, at."
And he quickly brenght the Kentuchian a gebiet.

" Much Ado About Nothing."

The performance at the Star Theatre las evening was one of remarkable interest.
"Much Ado About Nothing" was produced. and Mr. Irving and his company furnished dramatic representation more complete and artistic and in every way more admirable that any that has been seen upon our stage. The audience was large and brilliant, and the reappearance of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry was greated with every demonstration of pleasure

beauty and fitness of every detail of its setting beauty and fitness of every detail of the setting are so correct to art and so proper to the illusion that is sought to be created, something has been done for which to be grateful. In fitting his stage to Shakesneare's comedy Mf. Irving has left nothing undone that the resources of his art enable him to accomplish. He seems to have small thought of himself, and great heed to the rama he has to do with. He sime to set forth the play as it might have passed in review before the mind that conceived I', to confer upon it the conditions of time and piace in most complete semblance, to inspire its persons to the most intelligent and finished interpretation of their lines and circumstances, and finally to do as well as, according to his lights, he may, the part that falls to himself.

The result is at once instructive and delightful. His people are full of their vocation, and admirably cultivated. There is not a man or woman on the stage that might not have made ove by moonlight in Messins, so fitted are they to their parts, so correct is their bearing and their spirit, and with such case and grace do they wear the rich and beautiful costumes of the period to which they are assigned. They move as if they had neve known other garments, and the stage through out is a shifting pageant of color contained within appropriate framing. Nothing that the research of art teaches can have been spared in the choice and making of these costumes, and two or three of the incidental pictures which the stage last evening revealed looked

like compositions by Fortuny.

All this taste, this crudition of dramatic representation, this exposition of a high principle and purpose in the art of the stage, should not be thrown away. The appetite it creates is a good one, and should not hereafter be satisfied with the most brilliant and gifted of artists if he but sucround himself with poor and tawdry sticks and walk in loneliness his bare and bar en stage. There is a liberal education in such a performance as Mr. Irving gives of "Much do about Nothing." Miss Ellen Torry acted the part of Beatrice

last evening; Mr. Irving that of Benedick; Mr. Terriss was Don Pedro : Miss Millward, Hero ; Mr. Lyndal, Claudio : Mr. Wenman, Leonato;

and Mr. Haviland, Don John.
Mr. Irving is a most interesting figure as Benedick. The idlosyncracles which are characteristic of his method, the peculiarities of utterance and gesture which are personal to him in his relation to the stage, are more strongly marked in Benedick than in any other part in which he has yet appeared in New York. His performance is most thoughtful and ingenious, sharply marked in all its detail a distinct and individual creation-not always pleasing, but a very complete and purposeful achievement. It is of its own kindapart, and yet in perfect tone and keeping with its context—full of variety, of pictures queness of strong play of emotion, of deep feeling and

brilliant animation.

To this Benedick is opposed the Beatrice of Miss Ellen Terry, than which there is no more admirable or surely-drawn character, nor any more graceful and charming figure. She is the most fascinating creature to be imagined-a pretty shrew of most vexatious sweetness and highest mettle, her swift tongue sharper than a serpent's tooth, her eyes illumined with the wayward mischief of her humor, cluding and evasive in spirit and bearing, but revealing beneath all a most attractive and charming femininity. Her fine score of man produces no illusion. She fills the stage with radiance and mirth and makes it sparkle with her vivacity and physical and spiritual buoyancy. Miss Torry's Beatrice was triumphant last night and won her the

warmest applause.

Mr. Lyndal acted most intelligently as Claudio, and Mr. Terriss was resplendent in the superb trappings of Don Pedro, which he wore with great dignity and effectiveness. Miss Millward made a very pretty and interesting Hero, and Mr. Wenman gave a finished and impressive interpretation of the part of

Edwin Booth as "Richellen."

This is certainly a great season for the legitimate. John McCullough has just finished an engagement in legitimate tragedy at the Star Theatre, Henry Irving and Miss Terry appeared there last night in legitimate comedy. and Edwin Booth was heard at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in what, for want of a better term, may be called a legitimate perversion of history. It is a significant fact that during his tour through Germany Mr. Booth did not play Richelieu, the character he assumed last night. Only a year before Mr. Booth appeared in Berlin Frederick Hasse the German actor. had appeared in a German version of Bulwer play in that city, and the play had failed disastrously. Though Mr. Booth and others have made it popular here, it is quite certain that if an actor who could not by reason of pronounced genius concentrate attention upon blinself were to assume the title part, the play would fail here also. It is a star play of the most pronounced type. Hause is not so great an actor as Booth, and his performance gave German andiences leisure to look into the play itself and discover its weaknesses. The Germans were, therefore, prejudiced against it, and Mr. Booth waisel refrained from appearing in it.

Yet we think that in spite of Hause's failure Mr. Booth would have redeemed Buiwer's work to his German hearers. His performance of Richelieu is extremely picturesque. Richelieu is frequently acting a part, and Mr. Booth is never so successful as in such double-acting parts—that is, robes in which the character personated is hinself presented as acting a role. If historians and contemporary memoirs are to be trusted Richelieu had two characters, one for private and one for public life, or, according to his own famous phrase: "For private life, Seripture the guidet: for public. Machiavel." But in Bulwer's play there is little of the Machiavellian and a super-abundance of the Seriptura likelelieu. It is, therefore, fortunate that in such seenes as deni with Richelieu's public life Mr. Booth is as much the keen, quick-witted, relentless diplomatist as ever. Of course, the most impressive seene to the public was that in which he invokes the power of the Church of Rome. But it was closely akin to rant and Mr. Booth's fine art was displayed for more fully in the seene in which he simulates ceath.

The support was, as usual with this tragedian, abominable, with the exception of Mr. Plympton's De Maugural. A brilliant audience from a secial point of view, and on- which filled every seat in the house, greeted Mr. Booth, who was repeatedly called out after each act. play in that city, and the play had failed disastrously. Though Mr. Booth and others have

"Traviata" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with the same cast as last season. It did not draw a very brilliant audience then, nor did it last night. It i called a grand opera, but it is not grand enough for the Metropolitan Opera House; in fact, few if any, operas are. We doubt if even Wag ner's later works are projected on a scale sufficiently colossal to fill the bigges stage and the biggest auditorium in the world built to suit the generous ambitions of the wealthy stockholders of this opera house. Barnum's white elephant cannot comrare with the white elephant they have on their hands any more than his pairty \$200,000 raid to King Theebaw can compare with their pecuniary

Traviata" at the Metropolitan Opera House

Theebaw can compare with their pecuniary outlay.

Violetia is one of Mme. Sembrich's most successful interpretations. While it may lack intensity and force from a purely dramatic point of view, it is vocally charming. Its meiodies are exactly suited to Mme. Sembrich. Her voice is one of the purest, clearest, and most brilliant that have been heard here, and it is trained in the best school. The florid passages with which Verdi has plentifully embellished the score were sung with perfoct ease and accuracy, and the more poetle melodies were not delicient in grace and sentiment. Indeed, Mme. Sembrich's excellent interpretation caused the incongruity of the work to be lost sight of, and the finale was raised from the ridiculous—a consumptive who sings when in the last stages of the malady is certainly a ridiculous travesty of reality—to the level of the situation in the drams from which "Traviata" is adapted.

M. Capoul acted with the grace and fervor

has led the beauty of his voice, ately, is no longer there to be ad Bignor Dei Puente sang the by Germont with his usual suc-"will be given on Wednesday.

Public Examinates of the N. Y. College The annual public samination of the pupils way Hall has night. This colege offers a of the N. Y. College of Music took place at Stein-

of the N. Y. Gollege of Music took place at Steinmusical education are of charge to every person of musical talent who cannot afford to pay
for tuition. That the lew York public approves
of and will support at institution of this kind
was shown by the fast that the hall was so
crowded that not another person could well
have found room thers. Moreover, that such
an institution was wasted here is proved by
the fact that about 600 pupils are on the annual
list.

Last night's performance gave evidence that
the college does not turn out blaying and singling machines, but that it strives to custivate
musical taste and feeling a well as execution.
Theodore Thomas's you deas sang the spinning song from the "Fying Duichman," and
Sombert's "God in Nature, with admirable
attention to expression. The wetzler children,
Minnie and Herman, eight and eleven years
oid, played respectively the third part of
Mendelseohn's Gominor concerne and the second and third parts of Saint-Sais a sconcerto in
the same key with wonderful give and spirit,
Mr. Thomas and his orchestra kning heartily
in the appliance. Other performances, all excellent in their way, were an aris from Veril'is r. Thomas and his orebestra isolng heartily the applianse. Other performances, all extlent in their way, were an aris rom Verdi's Vespri Slesiani, "sung by Hippedre Kahn; the slee from Gounod's "Romes and Silet," sung y Mrs. C. H. Pine, vocal solos by Mrs. Thomas and Miss Edwarde, plano playing by Mrs. Rosa utler and Mr. Leve, and Satur-Mass's "Avecrum" sung by eleven of Mr. Thomas's class, a the course of the evening Mr. Merron S. allivan made an address, in which be stated at Mrs. Henry Seligman had endowed ten ee scholarships.

THE SHERIFFS PLRA OVERROLED.

Attacking the Revelority of the Aprelal Grand Jury In Another Way. The Sheriff and his Indicted subordinates went before Judge Barrett again yesterlay.
Mr. Wm. B. Cockran, on behalf of the Shertt,
renewed the plea that the Oyer and Termiter
Grand Jury which indicted the Sherift we
not a regular Grand Cury drawn for the Feb.

ruary term.
"Ob, this Court is now sitting in the Novem ber term of the Oyer and Terminer," Judge Barrett said.

District Attorney Olney said that the plea presented by the Sheriff is not known to the aw: that the only ples permissible is either

guilty or not guilty, or a plea of former con-viction for the same offence.

Judge Barrett said that the plea could be placed upon the files of the court, and that if the District Attorney should then demur he would consider that question, but he would not determine the question by excluding the plea from the record. rom the record.

District Attorney Olney did demur, and then udge Barrett said:

Judge Barroit said:

I have no doubt that this plea should be overaled as not authorized by the code of procedurs. If the case raises a distinct question of fact it with be time enough to dispose of that matter when raised. The question now of that matter when raised. The question now of the procedure whether the fact which authorized the Sovenser Over and Terminer to extend its session was uncontinutions; whether the Grand Jury which was drawn for November could not set under that adjournment. Whether that Grand Jury consed to exist, or had no existence because of the existence of a Grand Jury in the fourt of General Sessions are questions which may be raised otherwise than by a plea in abstence which is what the shere? Counsel now irgo. The Legislaisture has provided that there shall be only tires kinds of pleas. There is no reason which has the Legislaisture cannot do is to deprive the defendent of a jury trial upon a question of guilt. The plea is therefore overwised.

The Sheriff's counsel took an exception, and presented their presiminary objection in another form—a motion to set aside the indictment. One of the grounds was that this Grand Jury prior to the first Monday of February had not begun any investigation, and that on the first Monday in February the other Grand Jury came in. Judge Barrett adjourned the argument until to-day, when he will hear evidence on this question of fact.

The indictment found by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury on Friday proved yeaterday to be a supplementary indictment for extortion against Sheriff Dav dson. It was found to take the place of one of the original indictments, which was defective, and which was quashed yesterday.

KEIFER SOMEWHIT AGITATED. His Charges Against Gen. Boynton Not Sue

Washington, March 31 .- Ex-Speaker Keifer was a very busy man to-day. He visited both sides of the House with marked industry. The cause of this activity was the fact, which had eaked out, that the special committee organ god to investigate his charges against Gen. Boynton had agreed upon a report, and that hoyston had agreed upon a report, and that the gist of it is that the charges were not sustained. The committee, it was said, were a unit in this conclusion, but some differences of opinion existed as to details.

This news was enough to pierce the hide of even such a pachyderm as the ex-Speaker. The committee can only declare the charges unproved on the ground that Keifer and his picturesue group of witnesses are not to be

picturesque group of witnesses are not to be believed under oath. Such a report, on top of that returned a few days ago from the Com-mittee on Accounts, might extinguish the offi-cial leader of the Republism party in the House. Possibly his intercessions have soften-ed the stroke, but to-night it is thought not. The report may be ready to-morrow, and submitted to the House. If so, there may be scene. In any case, the proceedings are likely to be interesting.

The Cities of Ireland. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : A GOWADUS correspondent, signing himself "N.," in to-day's No. he franchise about ten or twelve years ago." Now. was born within ride shot of the celebrated Rock of Cashel, and I never knew the town to be ranked as a city by even the most pretentions of its people. The writer, I believe, only wanted to draw out the discretishable fact that Cashel was di franchised on account of the venality and correction of its electors. But readers of The Sea should bear in mind that under the restricted franchise system in Ireland voters do not constitute more than five per cent. of the whole copulation. The same fact is true of Silgo. But, attitude it times towns were disfranchised, either one of them is immessurably were disfranchised, either one of them is immessurably with the season of the seaso

The Government Loss by Trade Bellars. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I notice n your paper to-day a question from "Griffith," asking the loss or gain to the tiovernment by the recoinage of

rade dol'ars; also your answer that "it would be about For the information of your correspondent I take the liberty of saving that the loss on each trade dollar at to-day's price of sliver builton 150 H-16d) would be 12 4 50 cents, and as on good authority, there are from tweets to fifteen unifour of these dollars in this country, a ost-iy held by speculators, the dovernment by recolung would loss about \$1,750,000.

Albant and the King of Holland. Prom Gatignant's Messenger.

Mme. Albani has been the heroine of a rather Mills. Although the trace of the control of the con

"I Fondly Thought."

I fondly thought that men were true, Forgetting that my rivals knew My crooked course in years gone by.

I fondly thought that he of Maine Was guiltless of unworthy tricks, And in the boomers' toll and pain No more would condescend to a A literary man, I thought,

So rapt his mind, and overwrought-I know it would be so with me. I listened to his siren song, There in the quiet of his room And learned too late that I was wrong,

When gazing on his growing boos I fondly thought that his were mine And never dreamed that mine were his; Alas: he played it very fine; At my expense his stock has riz.

I fondly thought my course was clear. And, when the glorious deed was done I never more would need to fear The raking up of 'Sixty-one.

J-BE A. L-Q-U.

The second of th

My deep revenge I mean to nuss, lis literary goose to cook; And now, although I never cuse. I boldly say, confound his book MR. ASTOR'S NEW YACHT.

The Splendid Appointments of the Vessel New Building at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, March 30 .- Scores of men are busily at work on a low black hull in the Har an & Hollingsworth shippards. By the middle of April it will be ready to launch, and henceforth will bear the name of the Nourma-hal. This is the yacht which Mr. William Astor of New York expects will cellpse anything affort, and in which he is ready to invest some-

thing like \$350,000. The Nourmabal is to be a novelty in one way. It is to be built entirely of steel, and the rejuirements are that it shall be fully as well equipped for the sea as the best of the ocean teamers. Mr. Astor doesn't intend to be a fresh-water sailor by any means, and he stipu lates that his yacht must come up to the rules of the English Lloyds Register. The hull and the frame are of steel, the deck beams are of steel, and even the deck itself is to be made of the same material. Steel will be used for

the deck houses as high as the windows.

The Nourmahal promises a beautiful model. The deck length is 227 feet and a few inches,

The Nourmahal promises a beautiful model. The deck length is 227 feet and a few inches. The breadth of beam is 30 feet and the depth of hold 18.7%. Speed is to be less of an object than safety and comfort. The two engines can be worked to the extent of 1.400 horse power, but only 12 keots an hour is expected from ordinary pressure, which can be increased to 14 if necessary. The yield is to be bark rigged, and will spread something like 7.000 square feet of canvas to the breeze.

Mr. Astor intends to furnish his floating palaces in a manner beflitting its cost, As in Mr. Bennett's Namouna, and Mr. Gould's Atsianta, the cabins will be forward and the old-time quarter deck will be given up to the seamen. The engines are to be p aced shout amidships. Below deck, and just forward of the engines, the main saloon will begin, running the full width of the vessel, and is to be lighted by an immense skylight to be finished in solid hard wood, and to be lurnished with richest material, including sofas, chairs, and a long extension table for dising purposes. Leading from its saloon is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway. Opening from its solion is to be a hallway to be a cabin for indies, extending, like the man saloon, acrossathe vessel. Forward of the cabin will be two rooms for the maids. The furnishing of these rooms is to be in his wood. One of the main rooms is to be the lounging room, or observation room, or whatsver it may be called, in the deck house. This is reasked by a companion way from the hall below. The cabin will be made, apprain and quartermasters are to be of polished brass, with mason of the mater, Opptain, and quartermasters had at the end of the passage is the ward room of th

rallway cars, to be drawn by -A line strily constitute one of the peculiar fee. amela, will -The libery of the late Valentine Korsch,

the editor of je St. Petersburg Gasette, which consisted of over 5,000 volumes, has been sold by his creditors for forty-five flows.

—Mr. Popell, M. P., has brought an action against Mrs.Den West to recover £108 arrears of rent of parts of the lands of Mount Avon, Wicklow. The amount suc for is three years' rent.

-Electre lights have been introduced into a gunpowder,manufactory in England. The buildings are scattered wer three miles of territory, and the wires are carried above ground from a dynamo near the centre It is proposed to tunnel the Sierrs on the

line of the Central Pacific Railroad, from Truckes to Blue Caffon, and do sway with the snow sheds, many of which are getting old and rotten, and break down easily nder a heavy weight of snow.

Among the things to be exhibited at the neeting of the inventors in Cincinnati is the first patent ver issued in the United States. It is dated New York, July 31, 1790, and is signed by George Washington, ident: Edmund Randolph, Attorney General;

homas Jefferson, Secretary.

—The late Bishop Bloomfield preserved his passion for bon mote to the last. During his illness he inquired what had been the subjects of his two archeacons' charges, and was fold that the one w art of making sermons and the other on churchyards.
"Oh, I see," said the Bishop. "Composition and de-

-The Bad Lands Cowboy is the rather unpreposacesing title of a new paper that has been started in Dakots, not to publish, as might be suspected, illerature of the revolver and bowle, but, as its introductory ambittoously states, to become the "leading cattle paper of the Northwest." Its proprietor and editor is he Marqi dis de Mores, son of the Duc de Vallombross.

-Samel W. Baker, the African explorer, is quoted see saying that camels will cross a desert with a load of 600 pounds at the rate of thirty miles a day, in the burning heat of summer, and require water only every third or fourth day. In the cooler months the animal will work seven or eight days without water, and if gr adag on green foliage, without labor, will only drink once a fortuight. -Col. Bearnaby of the "Blues," who is one

of the remarkabule figures of London, standing six feet foor, colds four exposes hat widely differing any intmests at present, being Atlentenant tolone; commanding the Horse Guards Blue, S. Ver Sitck in Waiting, special cor respondent of the Mora ing Post, and acting commandant of a levy of raw Souda viese and Egyptian troops. He of a levy of raw Souda were and Egyptian troops.

"The Hon. P. A. K. Wennet, younger son of Lord Tankerville, according to the London Truth, is about to take up his residence. Dermanently in America. Mr. Bennet lost one of his eyes, by a careless shot when groupe driving, a year and a hat, ways, and he has been attempted added that it are reserve the night of

the other eye, he must give up the 1. For and live chiefly in the open air. He has, therefore, d. tetermined to turn Lady Margaret Hall, at Oxford, now -Lady Margaret Hall, at numbers among its fair students the t vide aughters of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A dang Primate is also "keeping terms," as well of the Bishop of Peterburough. Of the two existing ladies' halls Somerville is the more cathol. to its privileg - students of all denomination. members of Lady Margaret Hall are expecte d to atten

strongly advised that, in order to | reserve the night of

church regularly. Consequently the latter is ; y church dignitaries. in the -The Duchess of Edinburgh, when ing efcage of the House of Commons the other eight things duil, and having often heard of the inspir feet of the interposition of the Irish members, s ed a desire to hear Mr. Healy speak. Some objewere gently offered, but, the Duchess being imper-the command was absolutely conveyed and recwith a smile. She seemed utterly amazed that th were not as at an ordinary theatre, and that the !

M. P. did not burst into speech. -Prince Napoleon's sneer at the Orieprinces." I have not the gold of the Oricans print I am poor, and I am proud of it? has received on self. S verst newspapers remind him that during empire he received 37,078,000 france, besides 4,053 france for fitting up the Paials Royal and Meudon. de Lavedan remarks that France had nothing in rebut the questionable part taken by the Prince in Crimen, Italy, and the war of 1870.

-The first international congress of or thologists will be held at Vionna, from the 7th till 14th of April next, under the patronage of the Cr. Prince. The programme proposed is as follows: 1. F ject of an international law for the protection of bi 2. On the descent of the domestic fowl, and the stehe taken in general for the improvement of pe breeding. 3. Suggestions for the establishment of s work of stations for ornithological observations ove habitable globe.

-The Nevada Enterprise publishes tracts from a number of men who went to the new d'Alene "gold fields," and who depict great suff and privation as the results of the rush. A few and a slice of bread, with a bit of bacon, censil meal, for which \$1 was charged. The temperatur very cold, the ground buried beneath anow, chance to even examine the country. One man the Enterprise to be a well known commercial to stated that while one hundred men were going the fields, sixty were daily coming out

TO A GREEN APPLE. Oh, concentrated quintessence of colic-At once the base of pies and school bay's fr-As all unconscious of your power you hand More throug that ilon's grip, than servent Here's to ther, apple green, I drink your! Thou ever faithful and perennial jest of I'